

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important news affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 5, NO. 2.

U. S. SAYS WAGE IS TOO LOW

Washington, April 18.—A report issued by the department of labor on employment conditions in the United States, says that the minimum wage is too low. The report, which is the first of a series, says that the minimum wage is too low in many industries, and that it is necessary to raise it. The report also says that the minimum wage is too low in many states, and that it is necessary to raise it. The report also says that the minimum wage is too low in many industries, and that it is necessary to raise it.

The small number of permanent employees, as compared with the high number of casual employees, is a factor in the low wage. The report also says that the minimum wage is too low in many states, and that it is necessary to raise it.

AN ASTONISHED (1) LAWYER

London, April 18.—In presenting the company's case in the wage demands of the State of New York, the company's attorney, Mr. J. M. Smith, expressed astonishment at the company's case. He said that the company's case was "astonishing" and that it was "unfair" to the company. He also said that the company's case was "unfair" to the company.

TO PROTECT WORKERS' HEALTH

Albany, N. Y., April 18.—An amendment to the state constitution to require employers to provide for the health of their employees, was introduced in the state assembly. The amendment is designed to protect the health of workers by requiring employers to provide for their health.

TO ASK FOR WAGE INCREASES

Springfield, Mass., April 18.—When an arbitration board announced its decision that caused the recent strike in the car lines of this city, many of the workers went to the board to demand a wage increase. The board, however, refused to grant the increase.

SECURE ELEVEN NEW LAWS

Austin, Tex., April 18.—Eleven new laws in the result of labor's activity before the legislature, which was held in session in the city of Austin, Texas, were passed. The laws are designed to protect the rights of workers and to improve their conditions.

BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE

Washington, April 18.—Members of the Brewery Workers' union employed in the local breweries, have struck because the workers insist that instead of being dismissed for striking, they should be paid for the time they were out of work. The strike is now in its second week.

HOLD STATE MEETING

San Jose, April 18.—The large industrial centers of this state were represented at the convention of the State Labor Council, which was held in San Jose. The convention was attended by many delegates from various parts of the state.

WAGE MEN REDUCE HOURS

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TITLE LAYERS STRIKE

Detroit, Mich., April 18.—Members of the title layers' union have struck because of a wage increase. The strike is now in its second week.

WEAKEN COMPENSATION LAW

Albany, N. Y., April 18.—Despite the united protests of the workers' committee and the legislature, the compensation law has been weakened. The law, which was designed to protect the workers from unfair compensation, has been amended in a way that will weaken its effectiveness.

WHY NOT A WAR REFERENDUM?

San Francisco, April 18.—Discussing a referendum on the question of going to war, the speaker said that it was necessary to have a referendum. He said that the people should have a say in whether or not the country goes to war.

RAILROADS ARE NOT SO POOR

Chicago, April 18.—Warren C. Ellis, a statistician of the Iowa railroad commission, has said that the railroads are not so poor as they are often made out to be. He said that the railroads are actually in a better financial position than they are often made out to be.

DENIES RIGHT TO PICKET

Leads City, Tenn., April 18.—The need of a state anti-picketing law, similar to the one in the state of Tennessee, is shown by the case of the Chrysler Corp. and the Holden Manufacturing Company, which secured a temporary injunction against the workers from picketing. The workers, however, are still picketing.

URGENT ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—Institutes in this state are urging the legislature to pass an anti-injunction bill. The bill is designed to protect the workers from the use of injunctions to prevent them from striking.

STUDY COURSE FOR MECHANICS

Madison, Wis., April 18.—The University of Wisconsin has started an eight-week special study course for mechanics. The course is designed to improve the skills of mechanics and to provide them with a better education.

WON'T CHANGE CONSTITUTION

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WAGES-BY-LAW HAS MADE POSSIBLE "A PARADISE FOR LAWYERS"

Washington, April 18.—In an article published in this month's American Federationist, entitled "A Paradise for Lawyers," the author makes public certain features of Australian industrial laws and their workings that are overlooked by the faddists and well-meaning busybodies who do the enervating for the workers but urge them to help themselves.

The article includes a historical sketch of the various states comprising the Commonwealth of Australia, beginning with the time that far-away country was a penal settlement for England's convicts.

Special attention is paid to New South Wales, because it is the largest industrial state of Australia, and because it has a labor history of its own.

Industrial arbitration legislation is intended to be effected by agreement or through the courts. The law is designed to protect the workers from unfair wages and to provide them with a better standard of living.

DON'T LIKE PROPOSED LAW

Washington, April 18.—The Austro-Hungarian labor union, which is a member of the state department against the pending Pennsylvania compensation law, has said that it does not like the law. The union is concerned that the law will weaken the rights of workers.

WAGES-BY-LAW VS. UNIONS

Little Rock, Ark., April 18.—The Union Labor Federation of Arkansas, which is a member of the state department against the pending Pennsylvania compensation law, has said that it does not like the law. The union is concerned that the law will weaken the rights of workers.

DEFENDS ENGLISH STRIKES

Glasgow, Scotland, April 18.—In his official capacity, the archbishop of Glasgow has defended the English strikes. He said that the strikes were justified and that the workers had a right to demand better wages and conditions.

HOLD SEAMEN'S ACT IS EFFECTIVE NOV. 4

Washington, April 18.—Attorney General Gregory has decided that the seamen's law passed by the last Congress shall be held in effect until November 4. The law is designed to protect the rights of seamen and to provide them with a better standard of living.

NATIONALISM CAUSES WAR

Roston, April 18.—The cause of the world's wars, according to a speaker at a meeting in Roston, is nationalism. He said that nationalism is the cause of all wars and that it must be eliminated.

CHANGE ATTACK C. SCHOOLS

Chicago, April 18.—It appears that the state of Illinois is planning to change its attack on Catholic schools. The state is currently attacking Catholic schools, but it is now planning to change its policy.

NO LICENSES FOR JINNETS

Pittsboro, N. C., April 18.—Because of a strike of street car men, the city of Pittsboro has decided to issue no licenses for jinnetts. The city is concerned that the jinnetts will cause more trouble than they are worth.

ORGANIZING G. H. WORKERS

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 18.—Representatives of the G. H. workers are organizing a union in Grand Rapids. The union is designed to protect the rights of G. H. workers and to provide them with a better standard of living.

BARBERS MAKE GAINS

Galveston, Tex., April 18.—Officers of the Barbers' union announce that the union has made gains in its membership. The union is now stronger than ever before.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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Involved, and the court believes there is none among their ranks fitted to represent them, outsiders are appointed.

Wage boards are empowered to not only set wages, but they may determine "any industrial matter." They may order preference given to unionists. But this order may be cancelled by the court of arbitration "if at any time such other or substantial number of its members take part in a strike or investigate or aid any other person in a strike."

Since strikes and lockouts (these are called "dislocations") are forbidden, such illegal acts may be severely punished. The court may fine a union a sum not to exceed \$5,000. Individuals may be fined not more than \$250. Wages may be attached to pay such fines. The courts may grant an injunction to restrain any person from continuing to instigate or to aid in a strike or lockout. Violations of this order are punishable by six months' imprisonment.

An employer who dismisses a worker for trade union activity may find \$100 for each worker dismissed. The employer must also pay the cost of the trial, and no prosecution can be started EXCEPT BY LEAVE OF THE COURT.

The labor press is not exempt from the power of the law. The Federation of Labor, which is the largest of the labor press, is not exempt from the law. The Federation of Labor is not exempt from the law.

CHILD LABOR BILL FAVORED

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor, which is a member of the state department against the pending Pennsylvania compensation law, has said that it favors the child labor bill. The union is concerned that the bill will protect the rights of children.

The investigation made by the state department against the pending Pennsylvania compensation law, has said that it does not like the law. The union is concerned that the law will weaken the rights of workers.

The state lawmakers recently passed a law which will protect the rights of children. The law is designed to protect the rights of children and to provide them with a better standard of living.

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WORKER SCORES LAWMARKER

San Francisco, April 18.—John S. Phelps, member of the state legislature, who was a lawbreaker, has been scored by the workers. The workers are concerned that the lawbreaker will weaken the rights of workers.

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WHAT SEAMEN'S LAW MEANS

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